

BONDS LOOTED.

Purloined From the State Treasury and Resold.

BY THE BOND CLERK

Mr. Daniel Zimmerman, For Whose Arrest a Warrant Has Been Issued,

but he Could not be Found.

The Defalcation Will be Made Good.

The Columbia State says there was a great deal of astonishment in Columbia late Tuesday afternoon of last week when it was learned that the State treasury had lost \$16,500 by error or by criminality. When it was learned that a warrant had been issued by a magistrate and had been lodged with the sheriff for execution, charging that Mr. Daniel Zimmerman is guilty of a breach of trust with fraudulent intent, there was ever greater surprise, and much regret was expressed because a name as yet untarnished had been connected with such an offense, justly or wrongfully.

Mr. Zimmerman had been the bond clerk in the case of the State treasurer, and held that position from 1891 until 1901. It was during that period that the fraudulent securities were found after a great deal of investigation. The specific charge was that when bonds were brought in to be exchanged for stocks, one or more bonds would be extracted from the package and instead of being cancelled would be sold and an old bond of bonds of prior date would be put up from the vaults and substituted in the bundles for cancellation. A cursory examination of the package would show that the bonds were properly cancelled.

In this way a bond certificate of stock would be in the hands of innocent parties and the State paying interest on both and obligated to pay the principal at the expiration of the time specified—and of a reality the bond had been redeemed by the State, the stock having been in exchange therefor.

If a trick it was, it required nerve to carry it through for the occurrence covered a period of several years. Mr. Zimmerman's friends, and they are multiple, persist in declaring their innocence, and expect at the proper time to see him vindicated by the law in the courts. Mr. Zimmerman has been locked upon as a man in rather straitened circumstances, and it is believed by many to be impossible for him to have covered up such a shortage.

There are two things which have made some of Mr. Zimmerman's friends wonder. First is the fact that he has not been indicted to appear at the office of the State treasurer and clear his name of the odium which was sure to be attached to an unexplained publication of the facts. The other is that yesterday before the warrant could be issued, Mr. Zimmerman, who probably was apprised of what was about to transpire, walked out of the back door of the office of Mr. S. L. Miller, who he was employed in a clerical capacity and disappeared. He has not been seen since.

Even if Mr. Zimmerman is the victim of circumstances, it is quite evident that the transactions could not have been conducted without the assistance of an outside party. Had an employee of the State treasury purchased a bond for sale, the prospective purchaser would have declined, for the incident would have been suspicious and the purchaser would have nothing but "gilt edge" investment. Nothing there was a broker. To find that man is now the object of the State officials. The innocent holders of the bonds will be asked through whom they recouped the negotiable instruments. No innocent holder will lose anything for the bonds will be again redeemed for cash, although once before they have been redeemed in stocks. While the loss is not so large, it shows how, even in the most jealously guarded system of business, error and sometimes wrong may creep in.

DISPARITY NOTICED BEFORE.

As far back as two years ago, Mr. S. T. Carter, bookkeeper in the office of the State treasurer, called to the attention of the ways and means committee the fact that there was something wrong with the interest paid on stocks and the coupons paid on bonds. What this trouble was no one at that time could tell, although it was seen that the State was actually paying more interest than was actually earned. At that time no intent was suspected or the matter could have been aired.

Mr. Carter had been called before the ways and means committee to testify in regard to the petition of Mr. Geo. H. Corbillion, of Orangeburg, who stated that his brother, who had lived in Australia had died, leaving \$10,000 in South Carolina bonds, which could not be found. It was while looking into the Corbillion matter that Mr. Carter first had his attention attracted to the disparity in the interest accounts.

About a month or six weeks ago Capt. Jennings received a letter from some ladies in Charleston in reference to some bonds in their possession, and in looking up the record with reference to these bonds it was found that there had been substitution. This was the first intimation the State treasurer had of the transactions which are now suspected of being fraudulent. He saw that the entries were in the handwriting of Mr. Zimmerman, and yet thinking that it was a clerical error, telephoned to Mr. Zimmerman to come to the State treasury. Mr. Zimmerman stated that he would be there at 4 o'clock. Two days elapsed and as he had not seen Mr. Zimmerman the State treasurer again

phoned to his house and Mr. Zimmerman stated that he had been unwell but would be there the next morning at 10 o'clock.

SUSPICION FIRST AROUSED.

Mr. Zimmerman failed to keep that engagement. Capt. Jennings feared that the extent of the error, as he thought it might not be known to Mr. Zimmerman, and he wrote a letter under date of September 18th asking Mr. Zimmerman to come and explain a matter of considerable importance to Mr. Zimmerman and to the office. After some delay Mr. Zimmerman drove up to the east door of the State capitol and called for Mr. S. T. Carter, and informed Mr. Carter that he would be of no use for him to make an examination of the entry which had attracted attention as it had been made so long ago that he could not explain it.

Subsequently Mr. Zimmerman appeared in the corridor of the capitol building and explained to Capt. Jennings that it would not be worth while for him to try to explain the matter as he had no recollection of it. This excited the suspicion of the people in the office and Capt. Jennings immediately notified the comptroller general and demanded a searching investigation of the books in which the records were kept.

THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT

Comptroller General Jones yesterday submitted to Capt. Jennings the following report made after a very searching examination:

"In your letter directed to me as comptroller general, dated October 7, you state that there appears to be an irregularity in the matter of the exchange of a certain Brown coupon bond, and the amount covered into a stock certificate. That the State appears to have lost the amount of \$12,500. You ask me to make a full investigation of the status of the State's securities as therein required.

"In conformity with the above requirements, I have personally examined, with the help of S. T. Carter, bookkeeper, and J. Fuller Lyon, bond clerk, all the security transactions of the State from January 1st, 1894, to May 23rd, 1901. I find a number of fraudulent transactions, aggregating \$12,500. In other words, these transactions have increased the State's bonded debt to that extent, together with \$3,937.75 interest paid thereon, making a total of \$16,437.75.

"The items going to make up the various transactions are fully itemized and hereto appended. The examination reveals the fact that the bond clerk, general, that period in which these transactions appear upon the books, has falsified or erased the number of certain bonds surrendered for exchange and has abstracted bonds previously cancelled and has submitted the same at a later date for such bonds surrendered, and has evidently, as shown by the interest account, put the bonds so erased as cancelled on the market."

"This is clearly shown by the fact that all transactions during this period appear in the hand writing of the same bond clerk. It seems that the bond clerk in the State treasurer's office has charge of all bond transactions."

When he had received the report and the itemized statement from the comptroller general, Capt. Jennings forwarded these to the attorney general's office with a request to be advised as to the mode of procedure. Mr. Leroy F. Youmans, the assistant attorney general, replied in the following: "I am in receipt of yours of today enclosing copy of yours of October 7th to Hon. A. W. Jones, comptroller general, and his reply to you at this date. You ask that I instruct you as to your duties in the premises. If, of your own knowledge, you know, or if from information obtained from others you believe or if as a conclusion from circumstances you have a just cause to believe and do believe that the bond clerk referred to has committed a crime, it is your duty to prosecute him in the criminal courts against the said bond clerk. Civil proceedings will be a matter for further consideration."

WARRANT SWORN OUT.

When thus advised, Capt. Jennings asked the attorney general to make out the warrant for the arrest of Mr. Zimmerman. The warrant charges breach of trust with fraudulent intent and conspiracy of State bonds for the purpose of defrauding the State in its own personal use.

In his affidavit upon which the warrant was issued, Treasurer Jennings recites the transactions narrated by Mr. Jones and concludes: "That at all these dates one Daniel Zimmerman was the bookkeeper in the office of the State treasurer and especially entrusted with the duties of the State named above in this connection, with the performance of the duties of the treasurer in the surrender of Brown coupon bonds and the issuance of stock certificates in exchange therefor.

"That in connection with these transactions, bonds surrendered and which should have been cancelled, have been abstracted from the State of the State treasurer and especially entrusted with the duties of the State named above in this connection, with the performance of the duties of the treasurer in the surrender of Brown coupon bonds and the issuance of stock certificates in exchange therefor.

"That this defendant is informed, has just cause to believe and does believe that the said Daniel Zimmerman has been guilty of the offenses above set forth; that in so doing, he committed a breach of trust with fraudulent intention, has stolen the bonds aforesaid the property of the State, has unlawfully increased the State's bonded debt to the extent of \$12,500 besides \$3,937.75 interest; that this defendant, Wm. T. Bates, Wm. H. Zimmerman, A. W. Jones, J. Fuller Lyon, S. T. Carter, are material witnesses to prove the same.

Into office. The full statement of the items discovered is given elsewhere. One of these was on Jan. 15, 1901, just four days before Dr. Zimmerman turned the office over to Orph. Jennings.

MR. ZIMMERMAN'S DISAPPEARANCE

There was some delay in the preparation of the warrant and Dr. Bates and Dr. Zimmerman, the two former State treasurers, who still have a very sympathetic regard for Mr. Zimmerman, drove out to his house to prepare him for what was coming and to make a final appeal to him to clear up the matter if it lay within his power to do so. When they arrived at Mr. Zimmerman's home about noon they were informed that he was at the insurance office of Mr. S. L. Miller. They drove without delay to the office of Mr. Miller and were informed that Mr. Zimmerman had just left. That was about 1 o'clock and it was not until 4 o'clock that the warrant was placed in the hands of Sheriff Coleman. As soon as the warrant had been sworn out, the news was made public, and Mr. Zimmerman's friends, as well as the officers of the law, were all on the lookout for him, but he has not been seen since the time or place he left Mr. Miller's office.

MR. ZIMMERMAN HARD HIT.

It would be some time before it can be told definitely in whose administration these bonds were surrendered, but at present it appears that the liabilities will be about as follows:

W. T. Bates.....\$ 1,200
W. H. Zimmerman.....10,500
R. H. Jennings.....1,400

Total.....\$12,100

To this of course must be added the interest which will increase the total amount lost by the State of South Carolina and to be recovered on the bonds, \$3,937.75.

It is alleged that the fraudulent entries were made in this way: A party having bonds might prefer stocks in exchange. The papers would be prepared on the bonds of the State, instead of cancelling the bonds, the bond clerk in charge, apparently, would take out one of the bonds when there would be a large package and at some convenient date would put it on the market as if it were a negotiable instrument instead of a bond whose value had been wiped out by the exchange of the bonds of the State for payable to bearer, just as a bank note or other currency, and the stocks are payable to order only.

The interest on the bonds is the same as the interest on the stocks, but the coupons on the bonds may be presented by any one whereas the interest on the stocks is sent in checks to parties in whose name the stocks are made out unless the State treasurer has been notified of the transfer of the stocks. For that reason many people prefer stocks to bonds and there are issued sometimes as many as 1,350 stock certificates in a year.

HOW IT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE.

To show how it could have been done without discovery except by accident, there are on the books of the State treasurer bonds of this issue alone valued at \$3,374,000 and stocks valued at \$2,226,000. Since the date of the issue of these bonds there have been issued 4,044 bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 and 2,134 bonds of the denomination of \$500. Many of these bonds have been exchanged for stocks and have been cancelled and are therefore it will be apparent that fraudulent transactions might have occurred as the employees of the treasurer's office are considered above suspicion and the bonds are not counted.

It is said that when a package of bonds would be returned in exchange for stocks it would be very easy to cancel one of the bonds and substitute for the fourth a cancelled bond which had been taken up several years before. The legislative investigating committee would count merely the bonds as units without inspecting them, and if the number corresponded to the number reported exchanged for stocks, the number reported exchanged for stocks would be correct. There would be no suspicion of the fact that one of the bonds exchanged, for instance in 1895, had been substituted for a bond exchanged in 1900 and that the latter had been taken from the package and had been sold. The State would therefore be paying interest on the bond which should have been cancelled as well as upon the stock certificate which had been issued in place of the bond.

As Mr. Zimmerman was charged with the custody of the bonds, as he exchanged bonds "cancelled" and was the one responsible for marking the entries on the books were in his handwriting it is very easy to connect him with the fraudulent exchange. His many friends hope that there will be some way in which the matter can be cleared up and Mr. Zimmerman prove that he was not guilty of the serious offenses charged.

Mr. Zimmerman surrendered on Wednesday and gave bond for seven hundred and fifty dollars for his appearance at court.

KILLED TWO.

John Price a young clerk, had a battle with a band of Italians at Paw Paw Md., and Frank Pico and Antonio Ronello are dead, and Clement Price is said to be dying at the hospital. Price had had trouble with one of the Italians six weeks ago, and Wednesday the men insulted him. Price knocked him down, whereupon a dozen Italians, with drawn revolvers and stilettoes, drove him from the train at Okonoke. Price hid in the rear when the train pulled out, and reaching Paw Paw, he got a revolver and opened fire. The Italians returned the fire but Price was unharmed. He is in jail.

THAT BUTTER IS

The Mikado tells his subjects that he is perfectly satisfied with the terms of the peace treaty and that is enough for them. But the minister of war has taken the precaution to forbid discussion of the matter in the army, under heavy penalties. Imperial virtues are all right, but the heavy hand of authority is not to be dispensed.

KILLED BY CAR.

John Turner was instantly killed at Lumber, Florence county on Monday afternoon by being caught between two log cars while the train was in motion on the train road of Williams & McKethans company, of which he was an employee.

THE SCHEME,

And How It Was Worked by the Bond Clerk.

SURRENDERED BONDS,

Instead of Being Cancelled as the Law Provides, Were Sold by Somebody Connected With the Treasurer's Office as Will be Seen by the Below.

Following is Comptroller General Jones' itemized statement covering examination of bond transactions of State treasurer's office transactions of 1st, 1894, to date:

On Feb. 2nd, 1895, E. M. Moreland surrendered for exchange bonds Nos. 744, 745, 746 and 747 for \$500 each, which were exchanged and included in stock certificates Nos. 642, 643 and 644 issued in the name of John Grimball.

The bonds appear upon the records to have been surrendered and exchanged for stock certificates, but appear a second time as follows, to wit: April 22nd, 1895, Charles Logan surrendered for exchange bonds Nos. 745 and 746 for \$500 each, which were exchanged and included in stock certificates Nos. 863 and 864, issued in the name of M. E. White, et al.

March 15th, 1897, Henry W. Frost & Co., surrendered for exchange bond No. 2833 for \$1,000, which was exchanged and included in stock certificate No. 763, issued in the name of Henry W. Frost & Co.

The above bond appears a second time upon the records as follows: Jan. 20th, 1898, E. M. Marshall & Bro., surrendered for exchange bond No. 56 for \$500, which was exchanged and included in stock certificates Nos. 863 and 864, issued in the name of M. E. White, et al.

Oct. 9th, 1897, Chas. Logan surrendered for exchange bond No. 1447 for \$500, which was exchanged and included in stock certificate No. 837 issued in the name of Chas. Logan.

The above bond appears a second time upon the records as follows: Jan. 26th, 1898, R. M. Marshall & Bro., surrendered for exchange bond No. 1447 for \$500, which was exchanged and included in stock certificates Nos. 864 and 865, issued in the name of M. E. White, et al.

July 22nd, 1898, Henry P. Archer surrendered for exchange bond No. 1035 for \$500, which was exchanged and included in stock certificate No. 913, issued in the name of Henry P. Archer.

The above bond appears a second time upon the records as follows: Jan. 14th, 1898, R. M. Marshall & Bro., surrendered for exchange bond No. 1035 for \$500, which was exchanged and included in stock certificates Nos. 863 and 864, issued in the name of M. E. White, et al.

Jan. 15th, 1896, E. M. Moreland surrendered for exchange bond No. 3173 for \$1,000, which was exchanged and included in stock certificate No. 642, issued in the name of A. B. Murray.

The above bond appears again upon the records as follows: Jan. 26th, 1898, R. M. Marshall & Bro., surrendered for exchange bond No. 1173 for \$1,000, which was exchanged and included in stock certificates Nos. 863 and 864, issued in the name of M. E. White, et al.

Jan. 24th, 1896, E. M. Moreland surrendered for exchange bond No. 361 for \$500, which was exchanged and included in stock certificate No. 649, issued in the name of A. B. Murray.

The above bond appears a second time upon the record as follows: Jan. 26th, 1898, R. M. Marshall & Bro., surrendered for exchange bond No. 361 for \$500, which was exchanged and included in stock certificates Nos. 863 and 864, issued in the name of M. E. White, et al.

April 9th, 1896, Henry P. Williams, cashier, surrendered for exchange bond No. 1916 for \$1,000, which was exchanged and included in stock certificate No. 687, issued in the name of A. B. Murray.

The above appears a second time upon the records as follows: Oct. 14th, 1899, Dwight Hughes surrendered for exchange bond No. 984 for \$1,000, which was exchanged and included in stock certificate No. 974, issued in the name of Mattie B. Riggs.

April 17th, 1896, Wm. A. Nicholson & Son surrendered for exchange bonds Nos. 283 and 284 for \$500 each, which were exchanged and included in stock certificates Nos. 688 and 689, issued in the name of Wm. A. Nicholson & Son.

The above bonds appear a second time upon the records as follows: Feb. 16th, 1897, Henry W. Frost & Co., surrendered for exchange bond No. 2833 for \$1,000, which was exchanged and included in stock certificate No. 766, issued in the name of Henry W. Frost & Co.

Jan. 26th, 1898, R. M. Marshall & Bro., surrendered for exchange bond No. 284 for \$500, which was exchanged and included in stock certificate No. 683, 684 and 685, issued in the name of M. E. White, et al.

Jan. 14th, 1901, R. M. Marshall & Bro., surrendered for exchange bond No. 1941 for \$500, which was exchanged and included in stock certificate No. 1058, issued in the name of Richard J. Morris.

Oct. 8th, 1896, W. A. Clark, president, surrendered for exchange bond No. 2552 for \$1,000, which was exchanged and included in stock certificate No. 739, issued in the name of the South Carolina Loan & Trust Co.

surrendered for exchange bond No. 2552 for \$1,000, which was exchanged and included in stock certificate No. 760, issued in the name of Henry W. Frost & Co.

Oct. 12th, 1896 Wm. A. Nicholson surrendered for exchange bond No. 1896 for \$1,000, which was exchanged and included in stock certificate No. 742, issued in the name of Wm. A. Nicholson.

The above bond appears a second time upon the records as follows: Feb. 16th, 1897, Henry W. Frost & Co., surrendered for exchange bond No. 1896 for \$1,000, which was exchanged and included in stock certificate No. 766, issued in the name of Henry W. Frost & Co.

Jan. 18th, 1897, Henry W. Frost & Co., surrendered for exchange bond No. 2833 for \$1,000, which was exchanged and included in stock certificate No. 763, issued in the name of Henry W. Frost & Co.

The above bond appears a second time upon the records as follows: Feb. 16th, 1897, Henry W. Frost & Co., surrendered for exchange bond No. 2833 for \$1,000, which was exchanged and included in stock certificate No. 766, issued in the name of Henry W. Frost & Co.

March 15th, 1897, Henry W. Frost & Co., surrendered for exchange bond No. 56 for \$500, which was exchanged and included in stock certificate No. 770, issued in the name of Henry W. Frost & Co.

The above bond appears a second time upon the records as follows: Jan. 20th, 1898, R. M. Marshall & Bro., surrendered for exchange bond No. 56 for \$500, which was exchanged and included in stock certificates Nos. 863 and 864, issued in the name of M. E. White, et al.

Oct. 9th, 1897, Chas. Logan surrendered for exchange bond No. 1447 for \$500, which was exchanged and included in stock certificate No. 837 issued in the name of Chas. Logan.

The above bond appears a second time upon the records as follows: Jan. 26th, 1898, R. M. Marshall & Bro., surrendered for exchange bond No. 1447 for \$500, which was exchanged and included in stock certificates Nos. 864 and 865, issued in the name of M. E. White, et al.

July 22nd, 1898, Henry P. Archer surrendered for exchange bond No. 1035 for \$500, which was exchanged and included in stock certificate No. 913, issued in the name of Henry P. Archer.

The above bond appears a second time upon the records as follows: Jan. 14th, 1898, R. M. Marshall & Bro., surrendered for exchange bond No. 1035 for \$500, which was exchanged and included in stock certificates Nos. 863 and 864, issued in the name of M. E. White, et al.

HOLD YOUR COTTON.

Fourteen Reasons Why the Farmers Should Do So.

The following circular from Mr. J. E. Wannamaker, President of the Orangeburg County Cotton Association will be read with interest.

Farmers, hold your cotton for higher prices!

Because it is worth 11 cents or more!

Because it is bound to sell at much higher figures!

Because the man who makes the cotton should keep the price!

Because he has the right to sell, and record breaking as to textiles!

Because the mills are making money on basis of 11 cents and 12 cents cotton!

Because the world needs every bale, and will take it greedily at 11 cents if we would hold firm!

Because we are no longer slaves to the north, but free people with our banks full of money, and the merchants and bankers at our backs!

Because we live in a record-breaking age, and the present cotton crop, which has matured and opened unusually early, will be found to be very short, when the world wide and unprecendented demand for cotton goods is considered!

Because the farmer needs the money, and deserves it more than the speculator!

Because money don't buy as much now as formerly!

Because everything the farmer buys has gone up in price, why not cotton!

Because the Southern Cotton association has fixed the price for good cotton at 11 cents, and this association is fighting overbaltle, and has put millions of dollars in the pockets of southern people!

Because we should be true to southern manhood and the southland!

Because if we show the white feather and sell, we will feel like kicking ourselves out of sight when cotton is selling at 11 cents to 12 1/2 per pound! S and pat for 11 cents!

J. E. Wannamaker, President Orangeburg Cotton Association.

He Meant It.

The Anderson Intelligence says: "Gov. Heyward's election to the presidency of a large warehouse company emphasizes his statement made some time ago that he would retire from politics at the end of his present term as governor. His tenure of the executive office has been marked by a commendable firmness in dealing with difficult public questions, and there are thousands of people over the State who will receive his announcement with regret. His administration has been a successful one, and on more than one occasion he has displayed an admirable spirit in enforcing the laws of the commonwealth in the face of an unfriendly public sentiment."

Gov. Heyward in Atlanta.

AT OLD HOME.

President Roosevelt Visits the Home of his Mother at

TOWN OF ROSWELL, GA.

The President Started on his Southern Tour on Last Wednesday From

Washington, and is Royally Received Everywhere He

Has Stopped. Made Several Speeches.

President Roosevelt began his Southern tour on last Wednesday morning. In the party were Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary William Lebel, Jr., Dr. P. M. Rieley, surgeon general of the navy, John A. M. Henry, of Louisiana, a member of the President's regiment of Rough Riders, John O. Greenway, of Michigan, John S. Elliott, commissioner of the Interior for Porto Rico; M. C. Latta, and L. M. McHenry, stenographers; Henry A. Strohmyer, photographer; Col. L. S. Brown, general agent of the Southern Railway; representatives of the three press associations, two secret service officers and a corps of messengers.

The first stop was made at Federalburg, Va., where the party was greeted by a large crowd. The next stop was at Ashland, Va., where again the president was heartily welcomed by a rousing crowd. At both places the president made short speeches from the rear of his car. At Richmond, Va., he was received with great pomp and ceremony by the citizens, the streets were literally crowded with people who seemed to terminate that Richmond would do her full share towards entertaining the President and making him feel at home in the South. He made a complimentary the Confederate soldier very highly.

IN NORTH CAROLINA

The first stop the President made in North Carolina was at Raleigh, where he was royally entertained. Thousands of people met the train and the great enthusiasm prevailed. At Charlotte an immense crowd was at the depot when the train arrived. The crowd was so great that fully 10,000 were denied the privilege of hearing him. He created the wild enthusiasm by referring to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, who lives here, and William E. Shipley, a monument of whom he passed en route to the park.

MEETS MRS. STONEWALL JACKSON.

The feature of his stay here was his meeting with the widow of Stonewall Jackson. Mrs. Jackson lives in a stone's throw of the station and she was present there when the train pulled in as the head of a company of ladies appointed by Mayor McNeill to receive Mrs. Roosevelt. When he was introduced he took her hand and remained standing for fully five minutes. "Mrs. Jackson, you do not know how glad I am to meet you. What! the widow of the great Stonewall Jackson. Why it is worth the whole trip down here to have the chance to shake your hand." He referred to her grandson, Jackson Christian, whom he appointed to a cadetship at West Point. He is a mighty fine fellow. Mrs. Jackson; a mighty fine fellow, by Jove."

REACHES ATLANTA.

The President's visit to Atlanta Friday was a marked event in the history of the State of Georgia. He was greeted on his arrival by some most distinguished citizens and through the day on every hand were shouted words of welcome that left no room for doubt of their sincerity. The city was in gala attire and business was practically suspended, and only that each did with all his might and soul and mind his duty as it was given him. "See his duty."

The president next was driven to the old Presbyterian church in which his grandfather, James Bullock, was once a leading member. Mr. Bullock dropped dead in this church while teaching a Sunday school class in 1849.

The president, who was accompanied by the president's wife, who was one of his mother's friends, met the pastor's wife, who was one of his mother's friends. In the escort, when conducted the president from his train to the different points he visited, was Warren E. Crockett, who was a member of Col. Roosevelt's regiment during the Spanish war. The reception of the president at the old home of his mother was a cordial one. The people greeted him both as president and as the son of one of their neighbors. Many were the kind references to his mother from those who knew her and many were the expressions of good will toward her distinguished son. The president's train left for Atlanta shortly before 10 o'clock.

A HARD JOB.

The Newberry Observer says farmers will have to protect their farms and their labor from the blind tiger. They can do it, but it will require very positive and determined action. Herein is one of the great benefits of neighborhood control, which can be secured by the organization of law and order leagues in the several school districts.

Burned to Death.

A negro child was burned to death on Thursday in York county, having been left alone in the house while its parents were out cutting pickles. And two others in the same county were burned to death under similar circumstances on Saturday.

well, to the home of my mother and my mother's people, and to see the spot which I already know so well from what my mother and my aunts told me. It has been exactly as if I were re-visiting some old place of my childhood. It has meant very much to me to be introduced by Senator Clay. Senator Clay has been altogether too kind in what he said about me. Now I am going to say nothing whatever but the bare facts about Senator Clay, and these facts amount to this: If the average man I had to deal with in a public life possessed Senator Clay's firm devotion to what he deems right, my task would be so easy that it would not be worth mentioning. I have gone to Senator Clay for advice and counsel and help ever since I have been in Washington, just as I went to Senator Cookrell of Missouri while he was in the senate, with the certainty that all I had to do was to convince him that what he wanted was right, and I could not always convince him—but if I did convince him that was the end of it—he went that way.

HIS EARLIEST RECOLLECTIONS.

"O my friends, I hardly like to say how deeply my heart is moved by coming back here among you. Among the earliest recollections I have as a child is hearing from my mother and my aunt, Miss Annie Bulloch as she was called, about how I was, then, in Pratts and Kings and Danays and Bullocks came here first to look about the old homestead, the house on the hill, about the Catahachoe, about all kinds and sorts of incidents that would not interest you, but interested me a great deal when I was a child.

"I wish I could spend hours here to look all through and see the different places about which I have heard all kinds of incidents. All those anecdotes looking back now. I can see, taught me an enormous amount, perhaps all the more because they were not intended to teach anything. I think perhaps we are very apt to learn most when neither we nor the people talking to us intend to teach anything. If anybody starts to teach us something we are a little apt to resent it and assume a